

FIG. 1A

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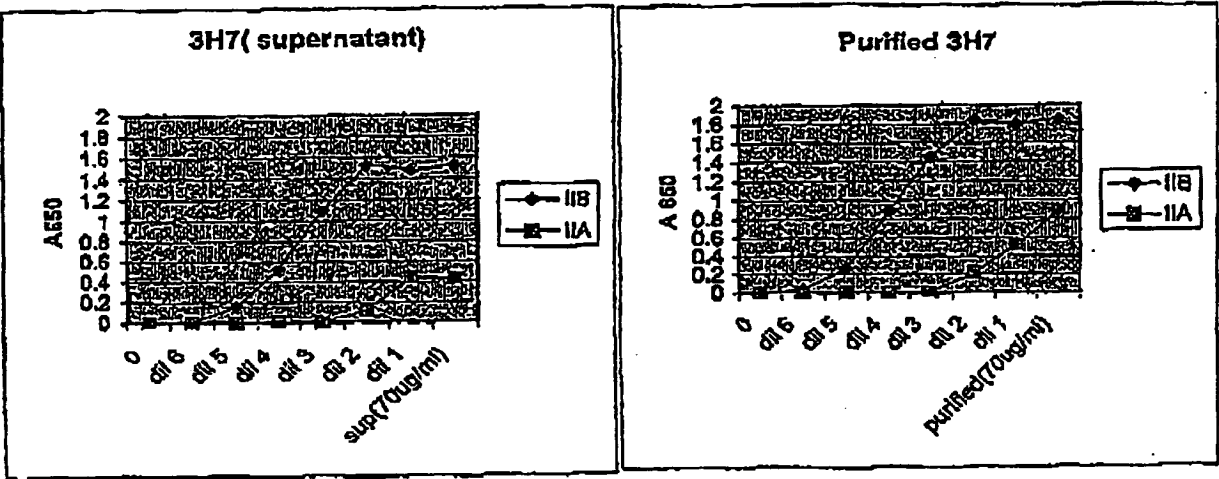


FIG. 1B

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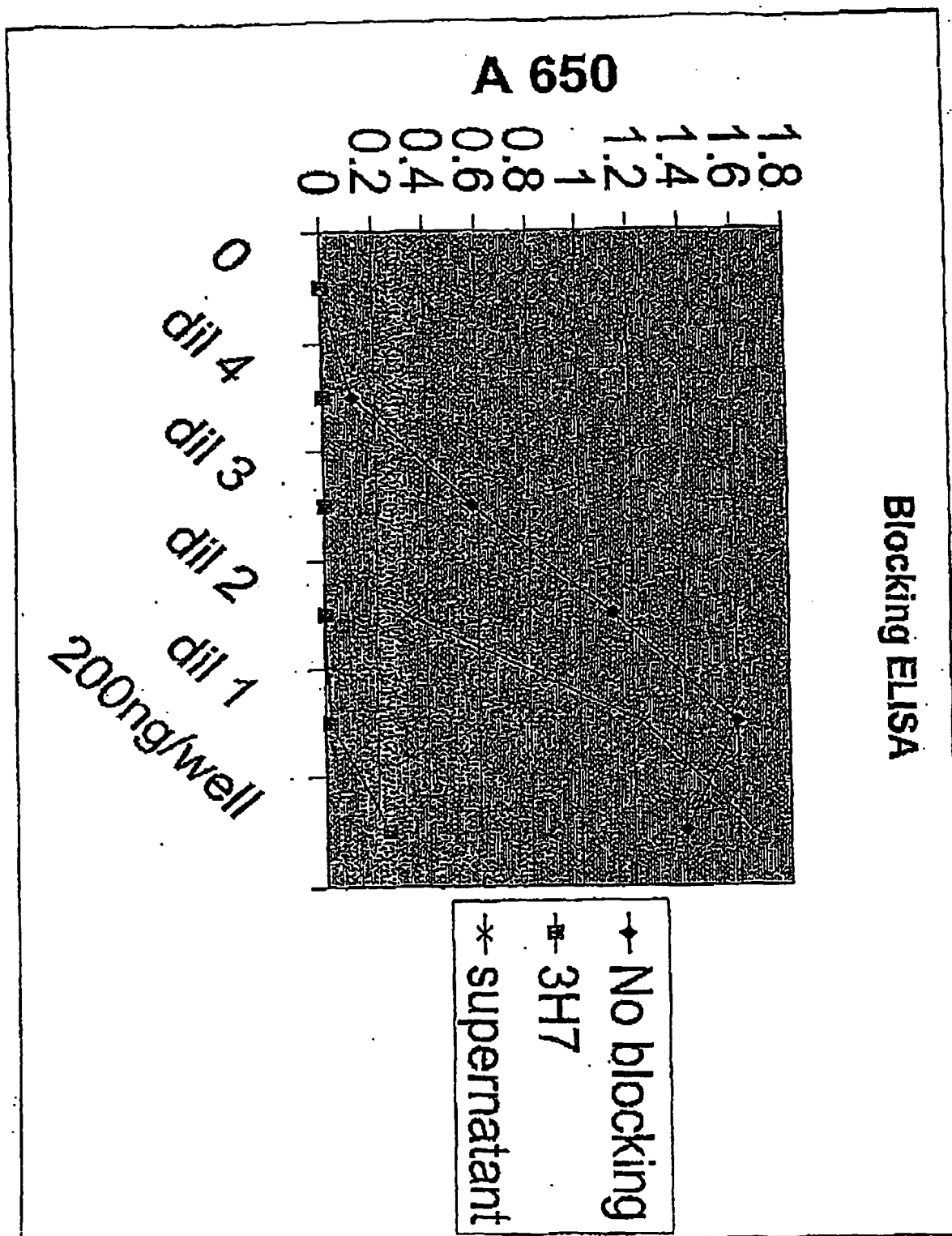


FIG. 2

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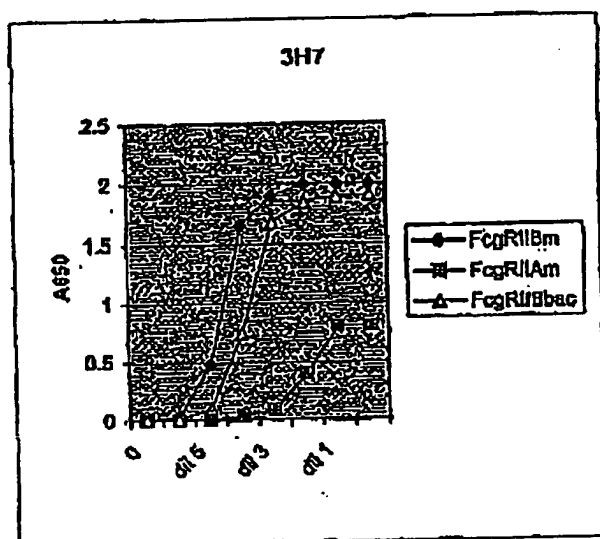


FIG. 3

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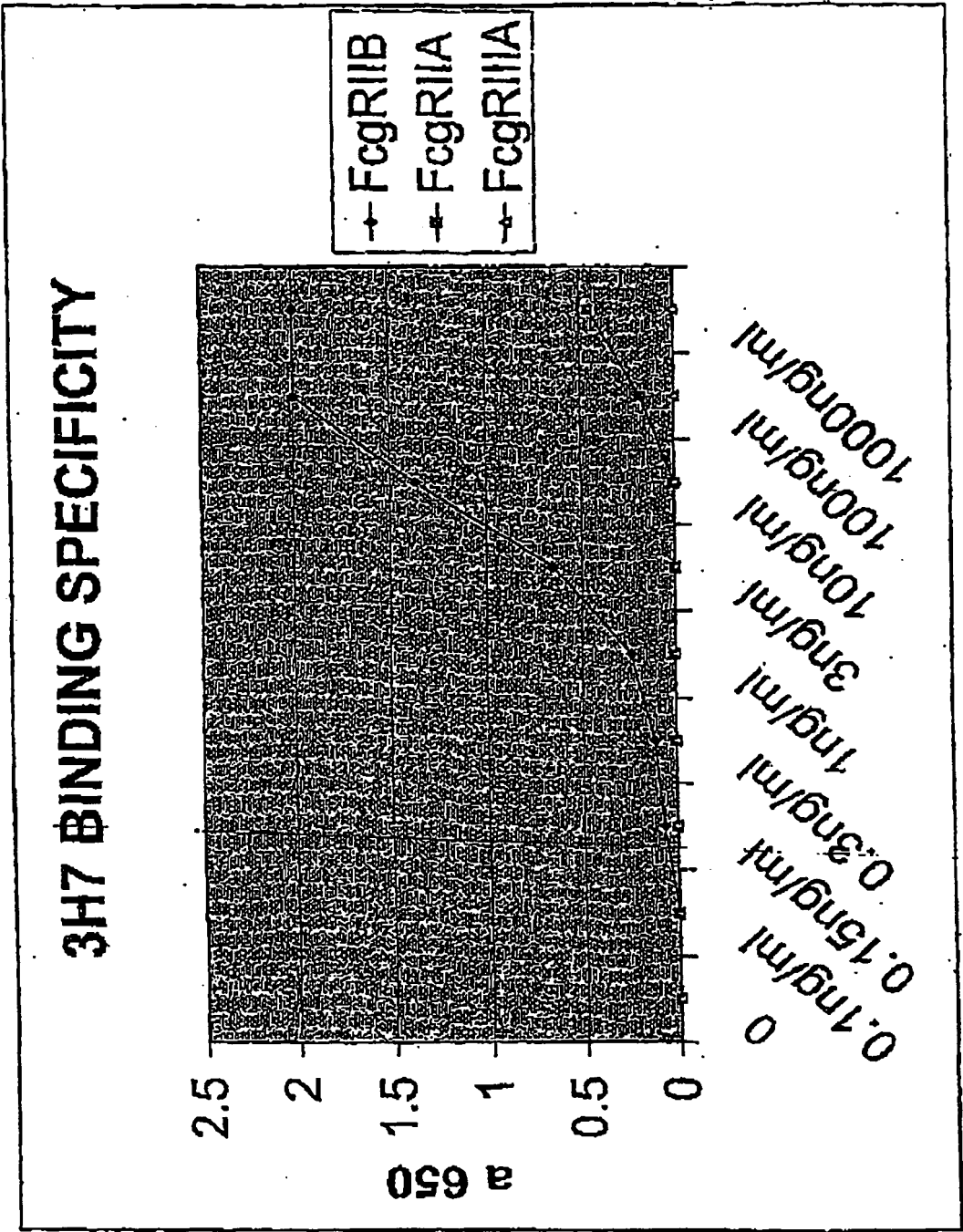


FIG. 4

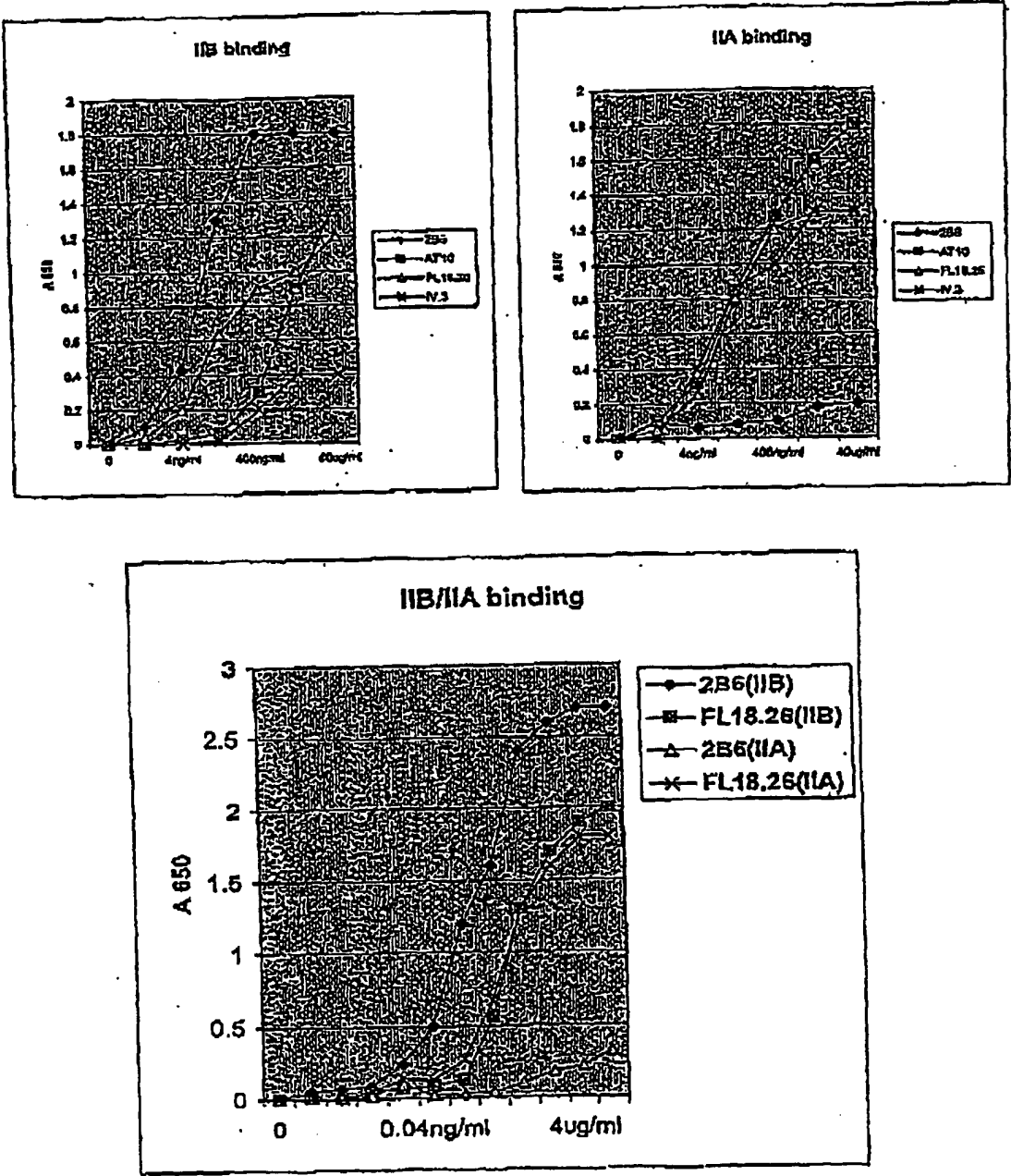
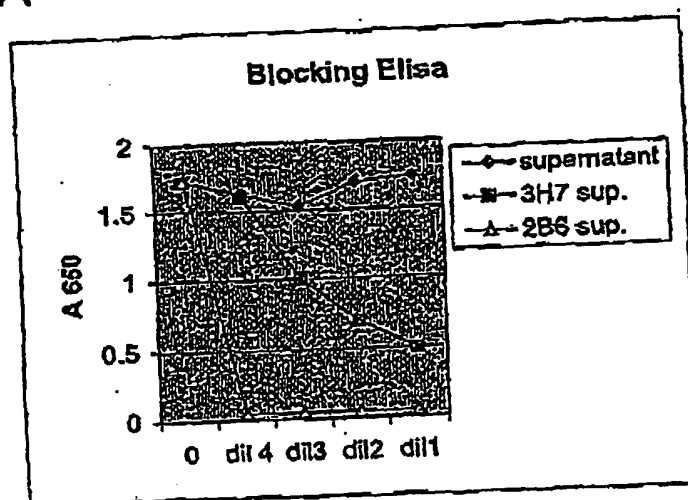


FIG. 5

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A



B

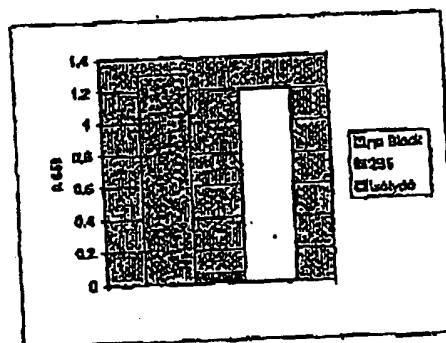
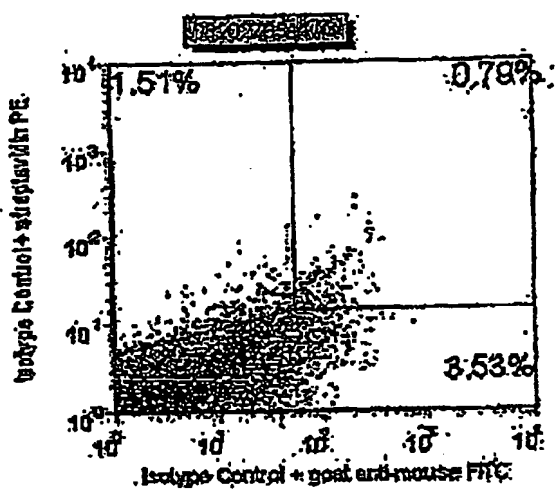
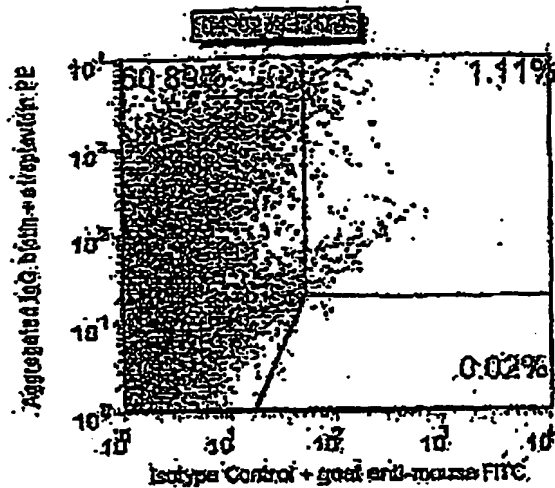


FIG. 6

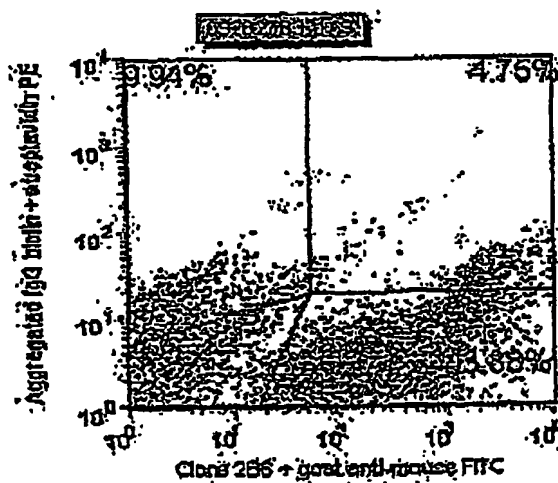
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A



B



C

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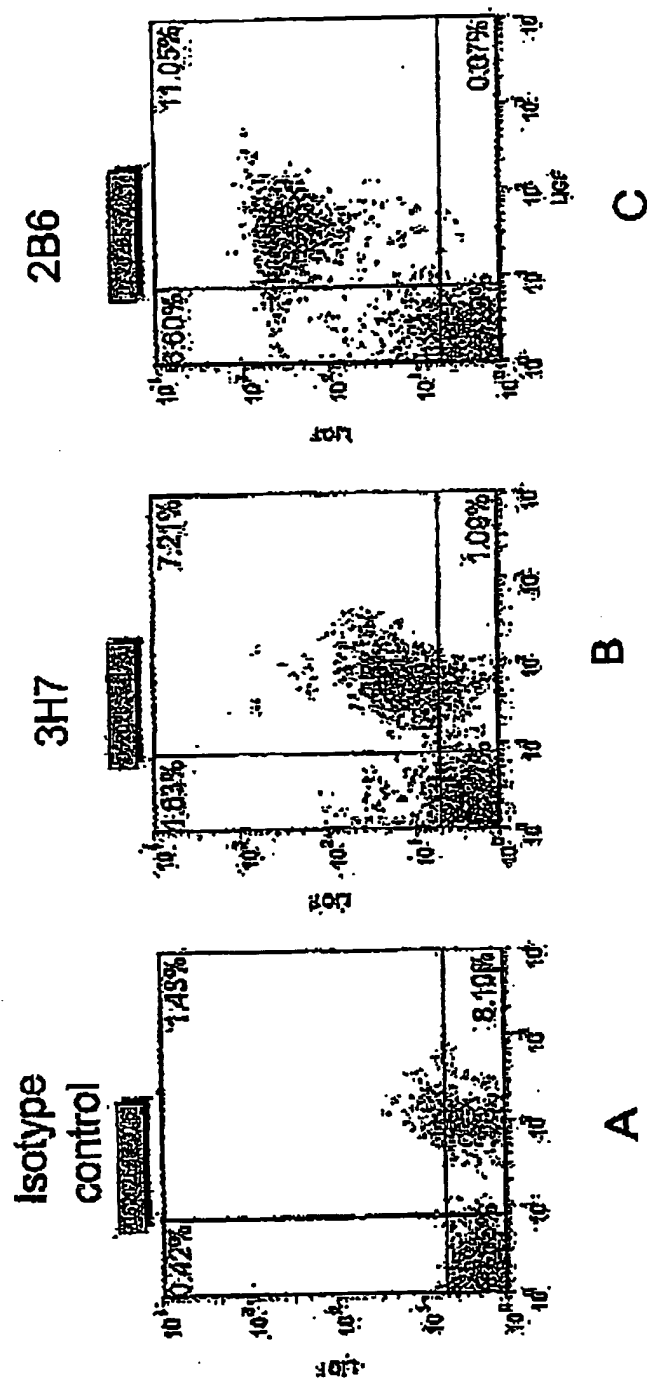


FIG. 8

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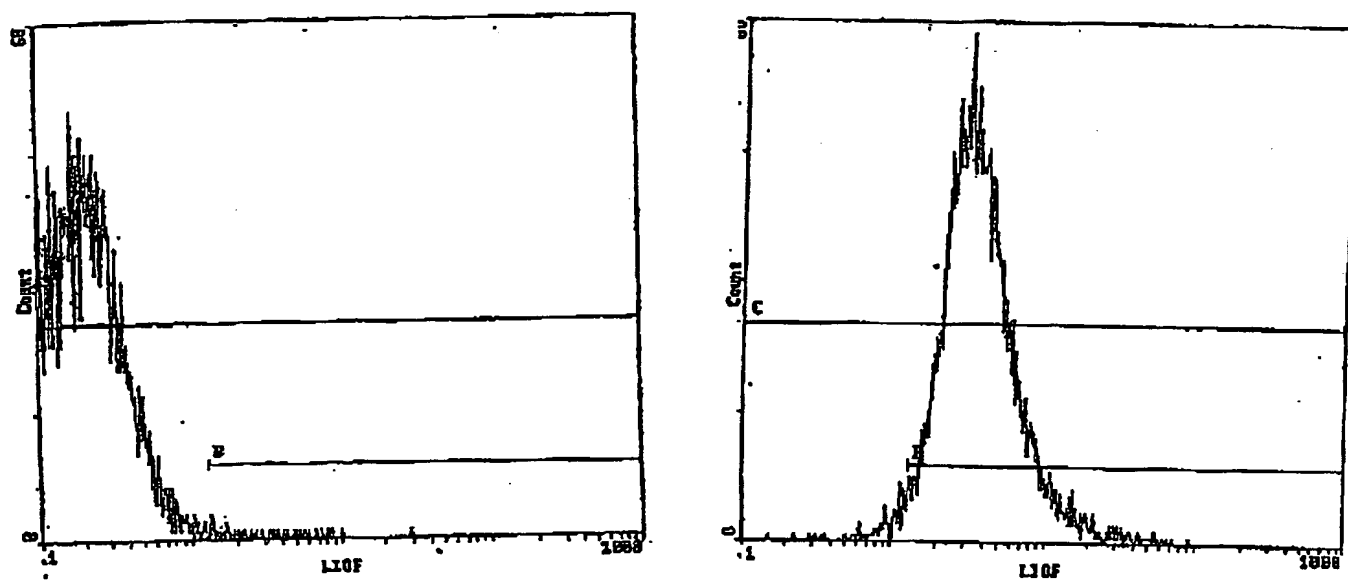


FIG. 9A

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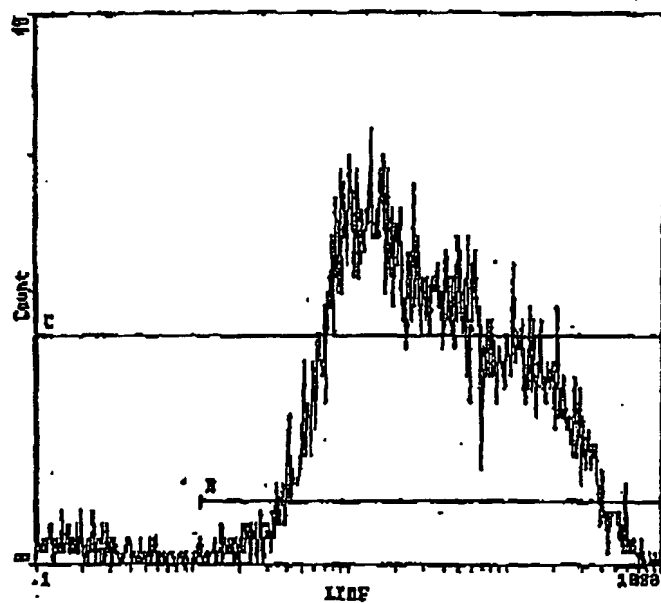
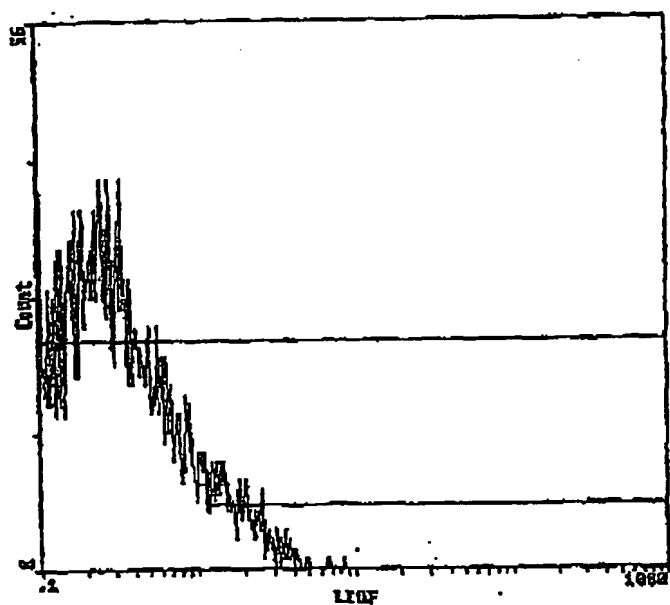
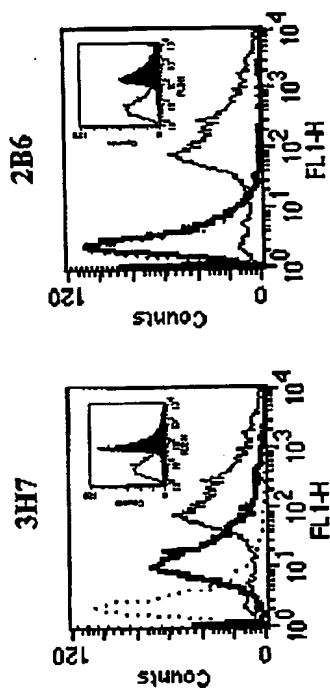


FIG. 9B

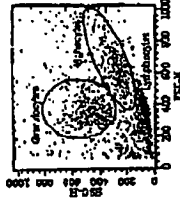
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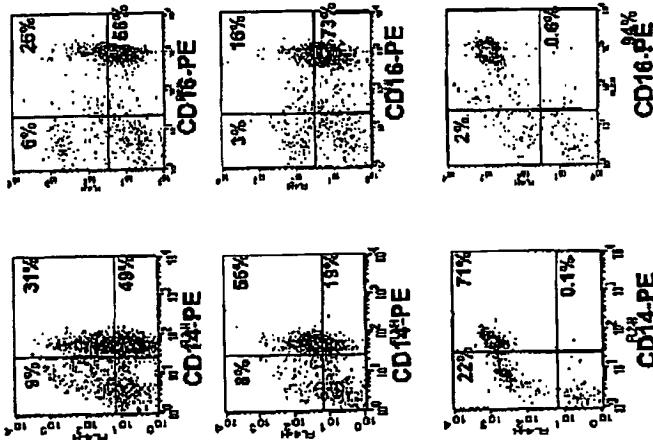
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Figure CHO cells expressing huFcγRIIB were incubated with the anti CD32B antibodies, 2B6 or 3H7. Cells were washed and 9 μg/ml of aggregated human IgG were added to the cells on ice. The human aggregated IgG were detected with goat anti human-IgG FITC conjugated. Samples were analyzed by FACS. isotype control + goat anti hulgG-FITC, — isotype control + aggregated humanIgG + goat anti humanIgG-FITC, — anti-CD32B antibody + aggregated humanIgG + goat anti humanIgG-FITC. The amount of each antibody bound to the receptor on the cells was also detected (inset) on a separate set of samples using a goat anti-mouse PE conjugated antibody.

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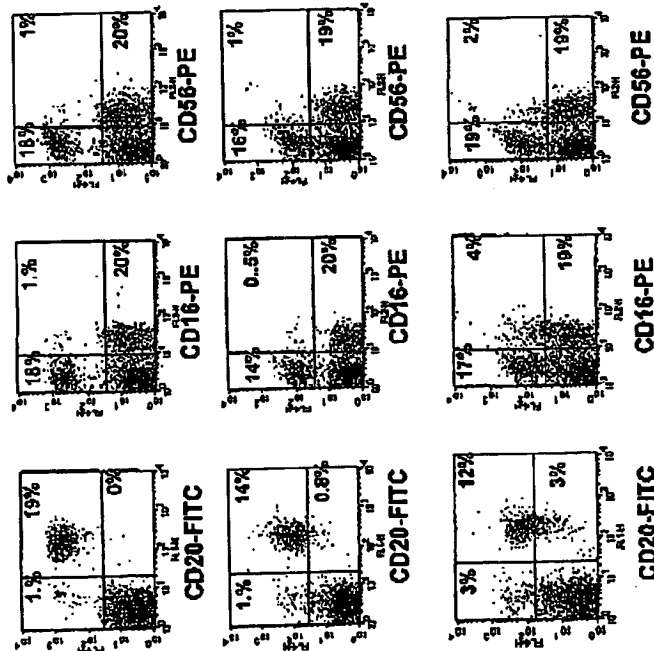
Figure 11
Human PBMCs were stained with 2B6, 3H7, and IV.3 antibodies, as indicated in the right side of the panel, followed by a goat anti-mouse-Cyanine(Cy5) conjugated antibody (two color staining using anti-CD20-FITC conjugated for B lymphocytes, anti-CD14-PE conjugated for monocytes, anti-CD56-PE conjugated for NK cells and anti-CD16-PE conjugated for granulocytes.



Monocytes gate Granulocytes gate



Lymphocytes gate



2B6+GaMcy5

3H7+GaMcy5

IV.3+GaMcy5

All ab
- extra panel
- legend
- new panel

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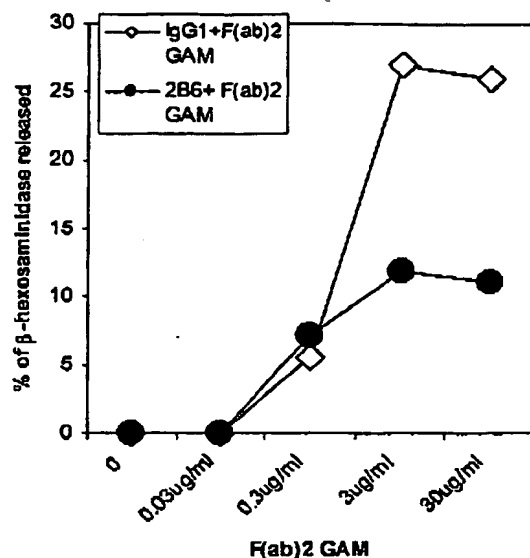
RBL-2H3/Fc γ R1B

Figure 12 B-hexosaminidase release induced by goat anti-mouse F(ab)₂ fragment (GAM F(ab)₂) in RBL-2H3 cells expressing huFcγRIIB. Cells were stimulated with various concentration of GAM F(ab)₂ (0.03 μg/ml to 30 μg/ml) after sensitization with mouse IgE (0.01 μg/ml) and IgG1 or with purified 2B6 antibody (3 μg/ml) panel. After 1 hour at 37°C the supernatant was collected and the cells were lysed. B-hexosaminidase activity released in the supernatant and within the cells was determined by a colorimetric assay using p-nitrophenyl N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide. The released β-hexosaminidase activity was expressed as a percentage of the released activity relative to the total activity.

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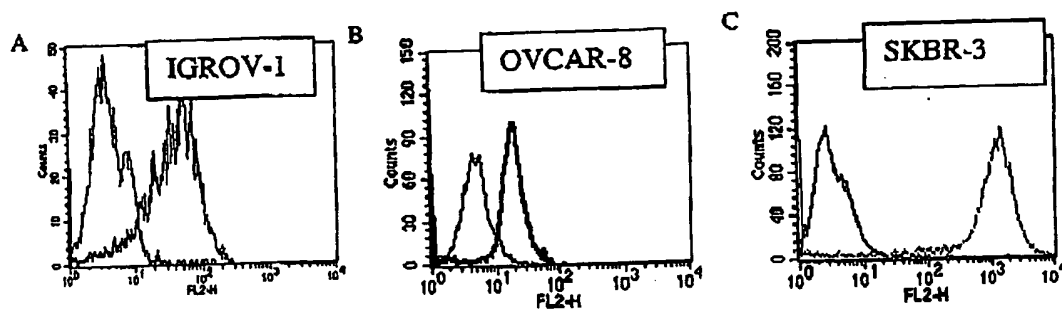
Expression of Her2neu on the cell surface of ovarian and breast cancer cell lines

Figure #4: Ovarian and breast carcinoma lines express Her2neu to varying levels. Staining of A) Ovarian IGROV-1 with purified ch4D5, B) Ovarian OVCAR-8 with purified 4D5 antibody, and C). Breast cancer SKBR-3 cells with purified ch4D5 followed by goat anti-human-conjugated to phycocerythrin (PE). The relevant isotype control IgG1 is indicated the left of the staining with anti-Her2neu antibody.

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Fig. 14

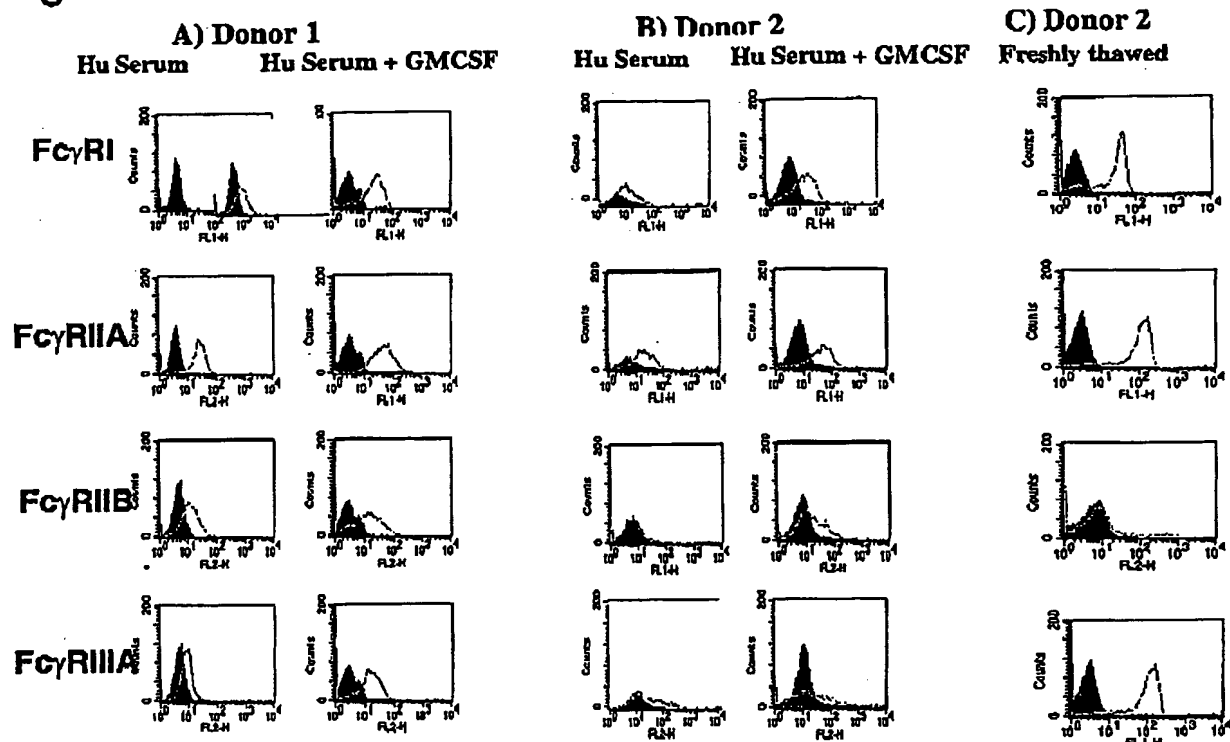


Figure 6: Elutriated monocytes express all FcγRs: A) MDM obtained from donor 1, B) donor 2 were propagated in human serum or human serum and GMCSF and C) Monocytes thawed and stained immediately. Monocyte-derived macrophages were stained with anti-bodies specific for human FcγR receptor, (section C.4). The solid histogram in each plot represents the background staining. The clear histogram within each panel represents the staining with specific anti-human FcγR antibodies.

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FIGURE #7

A)

B)

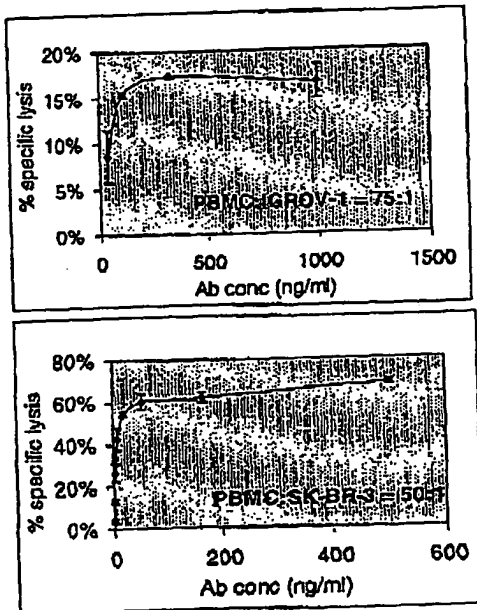


Figure #7: Ch4D5 mediates effective ADCC with ovarian and breast cancer cell lines using PBMC. Specific lysis subtracted from antibody-independent lysis is shown for A) Ovarian tumor cell line, IGROV-1 at an effector: target ratio of 75:1, and for B) Breast tumor cell line SKBR-3 at an effector:target ratio of 50:1 with different concentration of ch4D5 as indicated.

FIGURE #5



Figure #5: Histochemical staining of human ovarian ascites shows tumors cells and other inflammatory cells. A). H & E stain on ascites of a patient with ovarian tumor. Three neoplastic cells can be identified by the irregular size and shape, scattered cytoplasm, and irregular dense nuclei. B). Giemsa stain of unprocessed ascites from a patient with serous tumor of the ovary shows two mesothelial cells placed back to back indicated by short arrows. Also shown is a cluster of five malignant epithelial cells indicated by the long arrow. Erythrocytes are visible in the background. C). Giemsa stain of another patient with serous tumor of the ovary indicating a cluster of cells composed of mesothelial cells, lymphocytes, and epithelial neoplastic cells (arrow).

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